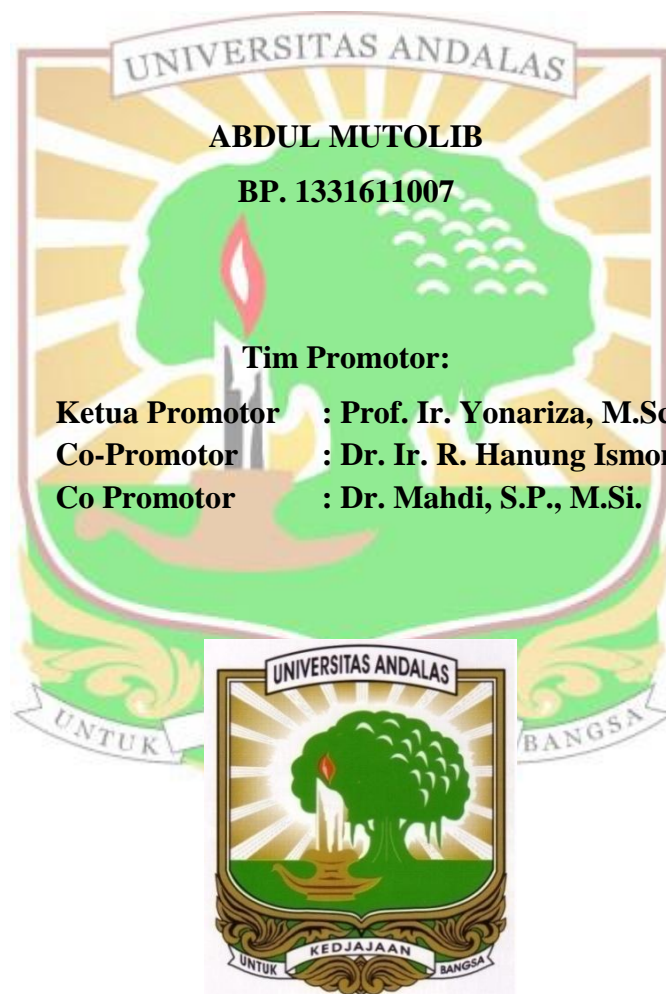


**DEFORESTASI DAN KELEMBAGAAN PENGELOLAAN
HUTAN DI WILAYAH KERJA KESATUAN PENGELOLAAN
HUTAN PRODUKSI (KPHP) DHARMASRAYA,
SUMATRA BARAT**

DISERTASI



**S3 ILMU PERTANIAN
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DEFORESTASI DAN KELEMBAGAAN PENGELOLAAN HUTAN DI WILAYAH KERJA KESATUAN PENGELOLAAN HUTAN PRODUKSI (KPHP) DHARMASRAYA, SUMATRA BARAT

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ABSTRAK

Masyarakat adat diklaim sebagai pihak yang mampu melestarikan hutan melalui kearifan lokalnya. Keterlibatan masyarakat adat terhadap perlindungan hutan disebut sebagai suatu syarat tercapainya kelestarian hutan. Amar Putusan MK No 35 tahun 2012 menguatkan kedudukan masyarakat adat dalam kepemilikan hutan di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis deforestasi dan keterlibatan masyarakat lokal dalam deforestasi di wilayah kerja KPHP Dharmasraya. Penelitian dilaksanakan di wilayah kerja KPHP Dharmasraya, Sumatra Barat pada bulan Januari 2015 hingga Agustus 2016. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif dengan metode *multi cases study*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui *in-depth interview*, observasi lapangan, dokumentasi, dan analisis data sekunder. Penentuan informan menggunakan *snowball sampling*. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan konsep IAD *framework* dengan diagnostik ke arah belakang (*backward*). Pola interaksi aktor dalam deforestasi dianalisis menggunakan *social network analysis*.

Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa telah terjadi deforestasi sejak keluarnya IUPHHK-HA PT. Ragusa seluas 66.000 ha pada tahun 1972, IUPHHK-HTI PT. Inhutani seluas 40.000 ha pada tahun 2002, dan konversi hutan melalui HGU yang dimulai tahun 1986 seluas 19.966 ha. Pasca habisnya IUPHHK-HA pada tahun 2002, terjadi kekosongan pengelolaan hutan oleh pemegang izin HPH. Kekosongan pengelolaan hutan menyebabkan deforestasi yang diinisiasi oleh masyarakat lokal. Deforestasi disebabkan adanya pembukaan hutan menjadi perkebunan oleh masyarakat lokal yang mengklaim hutan sebagai tanah ulayat. Deforestasi didukung proses jual beli tanah ulayat oleh masyarakat lokal kepada pihak lain. Secara umum, terdapat empat aktor yang berperan dalam deforestasi, yaitu aktor lokal, non-lokal, pemerintah dan swasta. Mereka diklasifikasikan sebagai penjual tanah ulayat, pembeli, dan pendukung. Keempat aktor tersebut membentuk jaringan sosial deforestasi dan memanfaatkan struktur adat untuk memperoleh pengakuan terhadap pengalihan hak atas lahan hutan. Pasca habisnya izin HPH, terjadi deforestasi lanjutan oleh masyarakat lokal. Ini sekaligus membantah bahwa masyarakat adat mampu melestarikan hutan. KPHP Dharmasraya yang dibentuk tahun 2013 tidak mampu berbuat banyak karena belum disahkan izin operasinya. Pola pengelolaan hutan oleh pihak swasta (PT. Ragusa/IUPHHK-HTA, PT. DSL/IUPHHK-HTI), negara (Inhutani), dan masyarakat lokal tidak mampu mencegah hutan dari deforestasi. Dibutuhkan pengelolaan yang bersinergi antar aktor untuk mencegah deforestasi dan mengimplementasikan konsep perhutanan sosial dalam pengelolaan hutan di wilayah kerja KPHP Dharmasraya.

Kata kunci: deforestasi, KPHP, masyarakat lokal, IAD *framework*, jaringan sosial

DEFORESTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL OF FOREST MANAGEMENT IN PRODUCTION FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT OF DHARMASRAYA , WEST SUMATRA

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ABSTRACT

Indigenous peoples have been acknowledged as the actor who capable to preserve the forest through their local wisdom. As such, the involvement of indigenous peoples in forest protection is a precondition for forest sustainability. The Constitutional Court's Decree of Republic of Indonesia No. 35 of 2012 strengthens the position of indigenous peoples in forests ownership. The objective of this research to analyze the process of deforestation and involvement of local people in deforestation in the production forest. The research was conducted in the PFMU Dharmasraya, West Sumatra from January 2015 to August 2016. This research used a qualitative research approach with multiple cases method. Data collection techniques were used includes in-depth interview, field observation, documentation, and secondary data analysis. Informants were identified using snowball sampling. This research employ IAD framework approach with a backward diagnostics. In addition, interaction among actors in the deforestation were analyzed using social network analysis with UCINET and NetDraw.

The study found that deforestation begun since the concession was given to PT. Ragusa with the area of 66,000 ha in 1972, industrial forest concession (HTI) PT. Inhutani of 40,000 ha in 2002, and forest conversion through large scale plantation which started in 1986 covering 19,966 ha. After the end of timber concession in 2002, there was a vacuum condition of forest management by HTI license holders. The vacuum of forest management leads to deforestation initiated by local communities. Deforestation is caused by forest clearing into plantations by local communities who claimed the forests as customary community land. Deforestation is supported by the process of buying and selling of communal land by local people to other parties. Generally, there are four actors who have a role in deforestation, including local people, non-local, government and private actors. They classified as ulayat land sellers, buyers, and supporters. The four actors have created a social network of deforestation and using the customary structures to gain the recognition of forests ownership. After the expiration of timber concession permits, there has been continued deforestation by local communities. This at once denied that indigenous peoples were able to preserve forests. PFMU Dharmasraya formed in 2013 is not able to keep the forest because it has not yet passed its operating license. Forest management patterns by the private sector (PT. Ragusa with IUPHHK-HTA, PT. DSL with IUPHHK-HTI), state (Inhutani), and local communities are unable to prevent forests from deforestation. It needs synergy management among stakeholders to prevent further deforestation and implementing the concept of social forestry in the management of forest in the working area of PFMU Dharmasraya.

Keywords: deforestation, PFMU, local people, IAD framework, social network